ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

CHAPT. CXVI.—An act in addition to an Act more effectually to provide for the Punishment of certain Crimes against the United States, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall unlawfully and wilfully, but without malice aforethought, strike, stab, wound, or shoot at any person, of which striking, stabbing, wounding, or shooting, such person shall afterwards die upon land, within or without the United States, every person so offending his, or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of manslaughter; and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall attempt to commit the crime of murder or manslaughter, by poisoning, drowning, strangling another person, or by any means not constituting the offence of an assault with a dangerous weapon, such offender, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the crime of manslaughter, as provided for by this act, and all other acts heretofore passed, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That this repeal shall not affect any act done before, or any prosecution pending at the time of the passage of this act; but all such acts shall be indictable and punishable, and all such prosecutions shall be proceeded with as the same would have been indictable and punishable, and proceeded with if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any oath, affirmation, or affidavit shall be made or taken before any register or receiver or either or both of them of any local land office in the United States or any territory thereof, or where any oath, affirmation, or affidavit, shall be made or taken before any person authorized by the laws of any State or territory of the United States to administer oaths or affirmations, or take affidavits, and such oaths, affirmations, or affidavits are made, used, or filed in any of said local land offices, or in the General Land Office, as well in cases arising under any or either of the orders, regulations, or instructions, concerning any of the public lands of the United States, issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or other proper officer of the government of the United States, as under the laws of the United States, in any wise relating to or affecting any right, claim, or title, or any contest therefor, to any of the public lands of the United States, and any person or persons shall, taking such oath, affirmation or affidavit, knowingly, wilfully, or corruptly swear or affirm falsely, the same shall be deemed and taken to be perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be liable to the punishment prescribed for that offence by the laws of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAPT. CXVII.—An act to confirm to the several States the Swamp and overflowed Lands selected under the Act of September twenty eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the Act of the second March, eighteen hundred and forty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selection of swamp and overflowed lands granted to the several States by the act of Congress, approved September twenty eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," and the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and forty nine entitled "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," heretofore made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so far as the same shall remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any existing law of the United States, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and shall be approved and patented to the said several States, in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this law: Provided, however, That nothing in this act contained shall interfere with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," approved March the second, eighteen hundred and fifty five, which shall be and is hereby continued in force, and extended to all entries and locations of lands claimed as swamp lands made since its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXVIII.—An act to construct a Building for a Custom House and Post Office at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with ten per cent. thereon to cover contingencies, and so much as may be required to purchase a suitable site, be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction in the city of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, for the accommodation of a custom house and post office, of a brick building perfectly fire proof, with floors constructed of iron beams and brick arches, and an iron roof of forty five by thirty two feet, and thirty two feet high: Provided, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purpose mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of New Jersey shall also duly relinquish and release to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXIX.—An Act to increase the Pay of the Cadets at the West Point Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point shall hereafter be thirty dollars per month.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXX.—An Act providing for the Construction of a Military Road between Fort Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay, in the Territory of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing a military road between Fort Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay, in the Territory of Washington; the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

CHAP. CXXI.—An Act for the Construction of a Road in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, for the construction of a road from the Platte River, via the Omaha Reserve and Dahkota City, to the Running Water River, in the Territory of Nebraska; said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] A Resolution granting further Time to the Creditors of Texas to present their Claims, and for other Purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time fixed by law within which the creditors of the late Republic of Texas may file their claims at the Treasury Department, be and the same is hereby extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty eight; and that so much of a "joint resolution extending the time for the creditors of Texas to present their claims," approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty six, as authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute and pay the residue of the seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, *pro rata*, amongst those creditors who have filed their releases, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, December 26, 1856.

[No. 2.] A Resolution Accepting the Portrait of John Hampden, presented to Congress by John McGregor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the portrait of John Hampden, presented to Congress by John McGregor, be accepted, and the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress be and they are hereby directed to cause the same to be properly framed, and placed in the Executive Manison.

APPROVED, January 13, 1857.

[No. 5.] A Resolution respecting the Distribution of certain Public Documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ten copies of the journals and other documents of Congress, authorized by law to be deposited in the Library of Congress, by section three of the joint resolution of May twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, shall hereafter be deposited with the Secretary of the State for foreign exchanges; and the fifty copies of the journals and documents of the Senate and House of Representatives ordered to be placed in the Library of Congress for foreign exchanges, by joint resolution of July twentieth, eighteen hundred end forty; and the fifty copies of the journals and documents of the Senate and House of Representatives authorized to be deposited with the Secretary of State, by the joint resolution of April thirtieth, eighteen hundre and forty four, shall hereafter be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That instead of one hundred copies of the journals and documents of the House of Representatives authorized to be printed by the joint resolution of April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty four, there shall hereafter be printed fifty copies only.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That the journals and Congressional documents heretofore deposited in the Library of Congress by authority of the above cited resolutions, and so many of the four hundred copies of the public documents sent to the Department of State as are now distributed by that department to colleges and other literary institutions, shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior, for distribution to such colleges, public libraries, athenæums, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations as may be designated by him.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That two copies of the journals and documents indicated in above cited resolutions, so far as they have been saved from the late fire, shall be reserved for the Library of Congress.

Sec. 5. And be it further resolved, That in future two copies only of the journale and documents, or any book printed by either House of Congress, well bound in calf, shall be deposited in the Library, and not to be taken therefrom.

Approved, Jauuary 28, 1857.

[No. 6.] A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz: Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, and Joseph G. Totton, of Washington.

Approved, January 28, 1857.

[No. 7.] Joint Resolution providing for the furnishing of a complete Set of Weights and Measures to the State of Vermont.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he here is directed to cause a complete set of all the weights and measures adopted as standards, such as are made for the use of the several custom houses, to be delivered to the governor of the State of Vermont, or such person as he may appoint, for the use of said State, and in order to replace the set recently destroyed by fire in the capitol of said State.

Approved, February 16, 1857.

[No. 8.] A Resolution to provide for ascertaining the relative Value of the Coinage of the United States and Great Britain, and the fixing of the relative Value of the Unitary Coins of the two Countries.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint some suitable person as agent or commissioner to confer with the proper functionaries in Great Britain in relation to some plan or plans of so mutually arranging, on the decimal basis, the coinage of the two countries as that the respective units shall be thereafter easily and exactly commensurable, and to embody the result of such conference in a statement and report, to be laid before Congress as early as practicable; and that the compensation of said agent or commissioner shall not exceed five thousand dollars in full for his services and expenses.

Approved, February 26, 1857.

[No. 9.] A Resolution to prevent the Counterfeiting of the Coins of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the results of the said enquiry to Congress at its next session, with his opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved, Febuary 26, 1857.

[No. 12] A Resolution relative to Sections sixteen and thirty six, in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any settlements, by the erection of a dwelling house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall have been or shall be made upon the sixteenth or thirty sixth sections (which sections have been reserved by law for the purpose of being applied to the support of schools in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same) before the said sections shall have been or shall be surveyed; or when such sections have been or may be selected or occupied as town sites, under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved twenty third of May, eighteen hundred and forty four, or reserved for public uses before the survey, then other lands shall be selected by the proper authorities, in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress approved twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty six, entitled "An act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for." And if such settler can bring himself, or herself, within the provisions of act of 4th of Sept., eighteen hundred and forty one, or the occupants of the town site be enabled to show a compliance with the provisions of the law of twenty third of May, eighteen hundred and forty four, then the right of preference granted by the said acts, in the purchase of such portion of the sixteenth or thirty sixth sections, so settled and occupied, shall be in them respectively, as if such sections had not been previously reserved for school purposes.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

No. 13.] A Resolution concerning Wolf Island.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States hereby disclaims all title to any and all lands on "Wolf Island" in the Mississippi River: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any manner affecting the question of jurisdiction over said Island as between the States of Kentucky and Missouri.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

[No. 14.] A Resolution relating to the Compensation of the Chaplains of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, be paid on the last day of each month during the regular sessions of Congress, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, beginning with the present Congress, and at the end of each regular session, they shall be paid the residue of said annual salary.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

[No. 15.] Joint Resolution for the Presentation of Medals to Dr. Kane, his Officers and Men.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be struck and presented to Dr. Kane, his Officers and men, respectively, such appropriate medals as in the judgment of the said Secretary shall express the high estimation in which Congress hold their respective merits and services.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

[No. 16.] A Resolution allowing Commander Henry J. Hartstene, of the United States Navy, Lieutenant S. D. Trenchard, Master Morrison, and the petty Officers and Crew of the Steamer "Vixen," to accept certain Tokens of Acknowlegment from the Government of Great Britain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress asembled, That Congress consents that Commander Henry J. Hartstene, of the United States navy, may accept from the government of Great Britain a sword, which has been forwarded to the navy department by the said goverment, for presentation to said Commander Hartstene, with the expression of a hope that he may be permitted to receive it as a memorial of the gratification which her majesty the Queen of Great Britain has received from the return of the "barque Resolute" of which said Hertstene was commander.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That Congress hereby also consents that Lieutenant S. D. Trenchard, and Master G. F. Morrison, of the United States steamer "Vixen" may each accept from the government of Great Britain a sword, which has been forwarded to the Navy Department by said government, for presentation to the said Trenchard and Morrison, as an acknowledgment by said government of Great Britain of the generous and effective services rendered by said Trenchard and Morison in rescuing the lives and property of certain of her Majesty's subjects from destruction; and, also, that the consent of Congress is hereby given for the acceptance by the petty officers and crew of the steamer "Vixen," of a sum of money, contributed by the Glasgow underwriters on the British barque "Adieu," as a mark of their gratitude for the services rendered by said officers and crew in rescuing the said barque from destruction.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

[No. 17.] A Resolution to return to the Land Office at Vincennes, Indiana, certain Deeds transmitted to the General Land Office by the board of Commissioners appointed under the "Act to ascertain and adjust the Titles to certain Lands in the State of Indiana," approved July twenty seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where the deed and evidences of title have been transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office under the "Act to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain Lands in the State of Indiana," approved July twenty seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, as is provided for in section six of said act, that such deeds and evidences of titles in all cases where there has been an action on the same, whether confirmed or rejected by the Board of Commissioners constituted under said act, shall be returned by the Commisioner of the General Land Office to the original claimants.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

[No. 18.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall settle and adjust with all the parties respectively interested therein, on principles of justice and equity, all damages, losses, and liabilities incurred or sustained by said parties respectively on account of their contract for manufacturing brick for the Washington Aquaduct; and he is hereby directed to pay the amount found due by such settlement and adjustment out of the appropriation made for paying the liabilities for the said aquaduct, by the act "making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty seven," approved the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty six: Provided, That the said parties first surrender to United States all the brick made, together with all the mahinery and appliances and other personal property prepared for executing the contract, and that the said contract be cancelled.

Approved, March 3, 1858.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Naples on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty five, which convention, being in the English and Italian languages, is, word for word, as follows:

TREATY.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of Two Sicilies, equally animated with the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the relations of amity and good understanding which have at all times subsisted between the two countries, desiring also to extend and consolidate the commercial intercourse between them; and convinced that nothing will more contribute to the attainment of this desirable object than an entire freedom of navigation, the abolition of all differential duties of navigation and of commerce, and a perfect reciprocity, based on principles of equity, equally beneficial to both countries, and applicable alike in peace and in war, have resolved to conclude a general convention of amity, commerce, navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals. For this purpose, they have respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States has appointed Robert Dale Owen minister resident of the United States near his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has appointed Don Lewis Carafa della Spina, of the Dukes of Traetto, weekly Majordomo of his Majesty, Commander of his Royal Order of Civil Merit of Francis the First, Grand Cross of the distinguished Royal Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Grand Officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Grand Cross of the Florentine Order of Merit under the title of St. Joseph, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of Parma under the title of St. Ludovico, Grand Cross of the Brazilian Order of the Rose, charged provisionally with the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs; and Don Michael Gravina e Requesenz, Prince of Comitini, his gentleman of the bedchamber in exercise, Chevalier Grand Cross of his Royal Order of Francis the first, invested with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Legion of Honor, and the Grand Cross of the following orders, namely: of Leopold of Austria, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the White Eagle of Russia, of St. Maurice and Lazarus of Sardinia, of Dannebrog of Denmark, of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Crown of Oak of the Low Countries, late his Minister Secretary of State; and Don Joseph Marius Arpino, Advocate General of the Grand Court of Accounts; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

Article I. It is the intention of the two high contracting parties that there shall be, and continue through all time, a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between them and between their respective territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of persons or places. But if, notwithstanding, the two nations should unfortunately become involved in war, one with the other, the term of six months, from and after the declaration thereof, shall be allowed to the merchants and other inhabitants, respectively, on each side, during which term they shall be at Liberty to withdraw themselves, with all their effects, which they shall have the right to carry away, send away, or sell, as they please, without hindrance or molestation. During such period of six months their persons and their effects, including money, debts, shares in the public funds or in banks, and any other property, real or personal, shall be exempt from confiscation or sequestration; and they shall be allowed freely to sell and convey any real estate to them belonging, and to withdraw and export the proceeds without molestation, and without paying, to the profit of the respective governments, any taxes or dues other or greater than those which the inhabitants of the country wherein said real estate is situated shall, in similar cases, be subject to pay. And passports, valid for a sufficient term for their return, shall be granted, as a safe conduct for themselves, their vessels, and the money and effects which they may carry or send away, against the assaults and paizes which may be attempted against their persons and effects, as well by vessels of war of the contracting parties as by their privateers.

Art. II. Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom, with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed at the time of its departure, to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having attempted, a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once, shall, during the same voyage, attempt, a second time, to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of the same blockade, shall thereby subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

By blockaded port, is understood one into which, by the disposition of the power which attacks it, with a proportionate number of ships sufficiently near, there is evident danger in entering.

Art. III. The high contracting parties, in order to prevent and avoid all dispute by determining, with certainty, what shall be considered by them contraband in time of war, and as such cannot be conveyed to the countries, cities, places, or seaports of their enemies, have declared and agreed that under the name of contraband of war shall be comprised only cannons, mortars, petards, granades, muskets, balls, bombs, gun carriages, gunpowder, saltpetre, matches, troops, whether infantry or cavalry, together with all that appertains to them; as also every other munition of war, and, generally, every species of arms, and instruments in iron, steel, brass, copper, or any other material whatever, manufactured, prepared, and made expressly for purposes of war, whether by land or sea.

And it is expressly declared and understood that the merchandise above set forth as contraband of war shall not entail confiscation, either on the vessel on which it shall have been loaded, or on the merchandise forming the rest of the cargo of said vessel, whether the said merchandise belong to the same or to a different owner.

Art. IV. The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have free and undoubted right to travel and reside in the States of the other, remaining subject only to the precautions of police which are practised towards the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.

Art. V. The citizens or subjects of one of the high contracting parties, travelling or residing in the territories of the other, shall be free from all military service, whether by land or sea, from all billeting of soldiers in their houses, from every extraordinary contribution, not general and by law established, and from all forced loans; nor shall they be held, under any pretence whatever, to pay any taxes or impositions, other or greater than those which are, or may hereafter be, paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations, in the respective States of the high contracting parties. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of commerce or residence, shall be respected. No arbitrary search of or visit to their houses, whether private or of business, and no arbitrary examination or inspection whatever of their books, papers, or accounts of trade, shall be made; but such measures shall have place only in virtue of warrant granted by the judicial authorities. And each of the high contracting parties expressly engages that the citizens or subjects of the other, residing in their respective States, shall enjoy their property and personal security, in as full and ample a manner as their own citizens or subjects, or the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.

Art. VI. The citizens and subjects of each of the contracting parties, residing in the States of the other, shall be entitled to carry on commerce, arts, or trade, and to occupy dwellings, shops, and warehouses, and to dispose of their property of every kind, whether real or personal, by sale, gift, exchange, or in any other way, without hinderance or obstacle. And they shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to persons whom they may appoint as broker, factor, or agent; nor shall they be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities; nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall also be given, in all cases, to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and also to fix the price of any goods or merchandise, imported into, or to be exported from, the States of either of the contracting parties, save and except cases where the laws of the said States may require the intervention of special agents, or where, in either of the countries, articles may be the subject of a government monopoly, as, at present in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the royal monopolies of tobacco, salt, playing cards, gunpowder, and saltpetre.

It being expressly understood, however, that none of the provisions of the present treaty shall be so construed as to take away the right of either of the high contracting parties to grant patents of invention or improvement, either to the inventors or to others, and that the principles of reciprocity established by this treaty shall not extend to premiums which either of the high contracting parties may grant to their own citizens or subjects, for the encouragement of the building of ships, to sail under their own flag.

Art. VII. As to any citizen or subject of either of the high contracting parties dying within the jurisdiction of the other, his heirs, being citizens or subjects of the other, shall succeed to his personal property, and either to his real estate or to the proceeds thereof, whether by testament or *ab intestato;* and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them; and may dispose of the same at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said property is, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the heir, or of his representatives, the same care shall be taken of the said property as would be taken, in like cases, of the effects of the natives of the country itself; the respective consular agents having notice from the competent judicial authorities of the day and hour in which they will proceed to the imposing or removing of seals and to the making out of an inventory, in all cases where such proceedings are required by law; so that the said consular agent may assist thereat. The respective consuls may demand the delivery of the hereditary effects of their countryman, which shall be immediately delivered to them, if no formal opposition to such delivery shall have been made by the creditors of the deceased, or otherwise, as soon as such opposition shall have been legally overruled. And if a question shall arise as to the rightful ownership of said property, the same shall be finally decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein said property is. And the citizens and subjects of either of the contracting parties in the States of the other, shall have free access to the tribunals of justice of said States, on the same terms which are granted by the laws and usages of the country to native citizens or subjects; and they may employ, in defence of their interests and rights, such advocates, attorneys, and other agents, being citizens or subjects of the other, as they may choose to select.

Art. VIII. There shall be, between the territories of the high contracting parties, reci-

rocal liberty of commerce and navigation; and to that effect the vessels of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party wherever national vessels arriving from abroad are permitted to enter. And all vessels of either of the two contracting parties, arriving in the ports of the other, shall be treated, on their arrival, during their stay, and at their departure, on the same footing as national vessels, as regards port charges, and all charges of navigation, such as of tonnage, lighthouses, pilotage, anchorage, quarantine, fees of public functionaries, as well as all taxes or impositions of whatever sort, and under whatever denomination, received in the name, and for the benefit of the government, or of local authorities, or of any private institution whatsoever, whether the said vessels arrive or depart in ballast, or whether they import or export merchandise.

Art. IX. The national character of the vessels of the respective countries shall be recognized and admitted by each of the parties, according to its own laws and special rules, by means of papers granted by the competent authorities to the captains or masters. And no vessels of either of the contracting parties shall be entitled to profit by the immunities and advantages granted in the present treaty, unless they are provided with the proper papers and certificates, as required by the regulations existing in the respective countries, to establish their tonnage and their nationality.

Art. X. The vessels of each of the high contracting parties shall be allowed to introduce into the ports of the other, and to export thence, and to deposit and store there, every sort of goods, wares, and merchandise, from whatever place the same may come, the importation and exportation of which are legally permitted in the respective States, without being held to pay other or heavier custom house duties or imposts, of whatever kind or name, other, or of higher rate, than those which would be paid for similar goods or products if the same were imported or exported in national vessels; and the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances which may be allowed by either of the contracting parties on any merchandise imported or exported in their own vessels shall be allowed, also, on similar produce imported or exported in vessels of the other party.

Art. XI. No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, in their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of any article of commerce lawfully imported on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties that no distinction or difference shall be made in this respect.

Art. XII. The principles contained in the foregoing articles shall be applicable, in all their extent, to vessels of each of the high contracting parties, and to their cargoes, whether the said vessels arrive from the ports of either of the contracting parties, or from those of any other foreign country, so that, as far as regards dues of navigation or of customs, there shall not be made, either in regard to direct or indirect navigation, any distinction whatever between the vessels of the two contracting parties.

Art. XIII. The above stipulations shall not, however, extend to fisheries, nor to the coasting trade from one port to another in each country, whether for passengers or merchandise, and whether by sailing vessels or steamers, such navigation and traffic being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

But, notwithstanding, the vessels of either of the two contracting parties may load or unload, in part, at one or more ports of the territories of the other, and then proceed to any other port or ports in said territories to complete their loading or unloading, in the same manner as a national vessel might do.

Art. XIV. No higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation, by sea or land, into the United States, of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, or of her fisheries; and no higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation, by sea or by land, into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country.

No other or higher duties and charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any article to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, or in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies on the exportation of any article to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like article to any foreign country. And no prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries, or of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and her fisheries, from or to the ports of the United States or of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which shall not equally extend to every other foreign country.

Art. XV. If either of the high contracting parties shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor, privilege, or immunity, in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, and on yielding the same compensation, or a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, when the grant is conditional.

Art. XVI. The vessels of either of the high contracting parties that may be constrained, by stress of weather, or other accident, to seek refuge in any port within the territories of the other, shall be treated there, in every respect, as a national vessel would be in the same strait: Provided, however, that the causes which gave rise to this forced landing are real and evident; that the vessel does not engage in any commercial operation, as loading or unloading merchandise, and that its stay in the said port is not prolonged beyond the time rendered necessary by the causes which constrained it to land; it being understood, nevertheless, that any landing of passengers, or any loading or unloading caused by operations of repair of the vessel or by the necessity of providing subsistence for the crew, shall not be regarded as a commercial operation.

Art. XVII. In case any ship of war or merchant vessel shall be wrecked on the coasts or within the maritime jurisdiction of either of the high contracting parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored, with the least possible delay, to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them, or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the American or Sicilian consul, or vice consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place, and such consul, vice consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage and expenses of quarentine, which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; it being understood that in case of any legal claim upon such wreck, goods, or merchandise, the same shall be referred for decision to the competent tribunals of the country.

Art. XVIII. Each of the high contracting parties grants to the other, subject to the usual *exequatur*, the liberty of having, in the ports of the other where foreign commerce is usually permitted, consuls, vice consuls, and commercial agents of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any such consul, vice consul, or commercial agent shall exercise commerce, he shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of the nation are subjected in the same place. And whenever either of the two contracting parties shall select for a consular agent a citizen or subject of this last, such consular agent shall continue to be regarded, notwithstanding his quality of foreign consul, as a citizen or a subject of the nation to which he belongs, and consequently shall be submitted to the laws and regulations to which natives are subjected. This obligation, however, shall not be so construed so as to embarrass his consular functions, nor to affect the inviolability of the consular archives.

Art. XIX. The said consuls, vice consuls, and commercial agents shall have the right, as such, to judge in quality of arbitrators, such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crew, or of the captain, should disturb the public peace or order of the country, or such consul, vice consul, or commercial agent should require their assistance to cause his decisions to be carried into effect or supported. Nevertheless, it is understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return home, to the judicial authorities of their own country.

Art. XX. The said consuls, vice consuls, and commerciaal agents, may cause to be arrested and sent back, either on board or to their own country, sailors and all other persons, who, making a part of the crews of vessels of the respective nations, and having embarked under some other name than that of passengers, shall have deserted from the said vessels. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent local authorities, proving, by the register of the vessel, the roll of the crew, or, if the vessel shall have departed, with a copy of the said papers, duly certified by them, that the persons they claim formed part of the crew; and on such a reclamation, thus substantiated, the surrender of the deserter shall not be denied. Every assistance shall also be given to them for the recovery and arrest of such deserters; and the same shall be detained and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and cost of the consuls, until the said consuls shall have found an opportunity to send them away. It being understood, however, that if such an opportunity shall not occur in the space of four months from the date of their arrest, the said deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. Nevertheless, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any other crime or offence on shore, his surrender may be delayed by the local authorities until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence, and until such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Art. XXI. It is agreed that every person who, being charged with or condemned for any of the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the States of one of the high contracting parties, shall seek asylum in the States, or on board the vessels of war of the other party, shall be arrested and consigned to justice on demand made, through the proper diplomatic channel, by the government within whose territory the offence shall have been committed.

This surrender and delivery shall not, however, be obligatory on either of the high contracting parties, until the other shall have presented a copy of the judicial declaration or sentence establishing the culpability of the fugitive, in case such sentence or declaration shall have been pronounced. But if such sentence or declaration shall not have been pronounced, then the surrender may be demanded, and shall be made, when the demanding government shall have furnished such proof as would have been sufficient to justify the apprehension, and commitment for trial, of the accused, if the offence had been committed in the country where he shall have taken refuge.

Art. XXII. Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this treaty, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit:

Murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; rape; piracy; arson; the making and uttering of false money, forgery, including forgery of evidences of public debt, bank bills, and bills of exchange; robbery with violence; intimidation or forcible entry of an inhabited house; embezzlement by public officers, including appropriation of public funds; when these crimes are subject, by the code of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to the punishment della reclusione, or other severer punishment, and by the laws of the United States to infamous punishment.

Art. XXIII. On the part of each country the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made only by the authority of the executive thereof. And all expenses whatever of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceeding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

Art. XXIV. The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall remain exempt from the stipulations of the preceding articles, so far as they relate to the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor shall they apply to offences committed before the date of the present treaty, nor to offences of a political character, unless the political offender shall also have been guilty of some one of the crimes enumerated in article XXII.

Art. XXV. The present treaty shall take effect from the day in which ratifications shall be exchanged, and shall remain in force for the term of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the said contracting parties reserving to itself the right to give such notice at the end of said term of ten years, or at any subsequent time.

Art. XXVI. The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Naples within twelve months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the foregoing articles in the English and Italian languages, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done, in duplicate, at the city of Naples, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

ROBERT DALE OWEN. [L. S.]

DECLARATION.

It having been stipulated in article XI. of the treaty of the first December, 1845, that the red and white wines, of every kind, of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, including those of Marsala, which may be imported directly into the United States of America, whether in vessels of the one or of the other country, shall not pay other or higher duties than the red and white wines of the most favored nations; and in like manner, that the cottons of the United States of America which may be imported directly into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, whether in vessels of the one or of the other nation, shall not pay other or higher duties than the cottons of Egypt, Bengal, or the most favored nations:

And it being agreed in the new treaty concluded between the United States of America and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and to day signed by the undersigned, not only that no duties of customs shall be paid on merchandise the produce of one of the two countries imported into the country other or higher than shall be paid on merchandise of the same kind the produce of any other country, but also, that, as to all duties of navigation or of customs, there shall not be made, as to the vessels of the two countries, any distinction whatever between direct and indirect navigation:

The undersigned declare, as to the construction of the new treaty, from the day on which the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, that the red and white wines, of every kind, of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, including the wine of Marsala, which shall be imported into the United States of America, shall not pay other or higher duties than are paid by the red and white wines of the most favored nations.

And, in like manner, that the cottons of the United States which shall be imported into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies not pay other or higher duties than the cottons of Egypt, Bengal, or the most favored nations.

The present declaration shall be considered as an integral of the said new treaty, and shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged, at the same time as those of the treaty itself.

In faith whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate, in the city of Naples, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

ROBERT DALE OWEN. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this tenth day of December, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and of the independence of the United States the eighty first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the third day of July last, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word, as follows:

Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on the one part, and Austria, on the other part.

Whereas, it is found expedient, for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the parties, respectively, that persons commiting certain heinous crimes, being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, and also to enumerate such crimes explicitly; and whereas the laws of Austria forbid the surrender of its own citizens to a foreign jurisdiction, the government of the United States, with a view of making the convention strictly reciprocal, shall be held equally free from any obligation to surrender citizens of the United States: therefore, on the one part, United States of America, and on the other part, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, having resolved to treat on this subject, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a convention; that is to say, the President of the United States, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, John George Chevalier de Hulsemann, his said Majesty's minister resident near the government of the United States, who after reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Article 1. It is agreed that the United States and Austria shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, or the embezzlement of public moneys; committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive. The provisions of the present convention shall not be applied, in any manner, to the crimes enumerated in the first article committed anterior to the date thereof, nor to any crime or offence of a political character.

Art. II. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

Art. III. Whenever any person accused of any of the crimes enumerated in this convention shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asylum, or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up, under the stipulation, until he shall have been tried and shall have received the punishment due to such new crime, or shall have been acquited thereof.

Art. IV. The present convention shall continue in force until the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, and if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at any time after the expiration of the said first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

Art. V. The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

W. L. MARCY.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 13th instant, by W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier Hulsemann, his Austrian Majesty's minister resident in the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
[L. S.] dred and fifty six, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

YEATES' KNOB.—During our recent visit to the mountains we heard the following veracious story of the manner in which this peak (a peak of the Black) obtained its name.

A hunter by the name Yeates found himself about night on the top of this peak, and concluded to remain on it until the next morning. Having leaned his rifle against a tree, he took off his shot bag and hung it on what he supposed to be a broken limb of the tree. Judge of his surprise on awaking the next morning to find his shot bag gone, as an Irishman would say. After a little reflection he came to the conclusion that it must have been the horn of the moon which he mistook for a broken limb; so he waited until night, and as the moon came round he took off his shot bag, made his way down the mountain, told his story, and ever since the peak has been called by his name.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Snook's wife loves to make bread, because it cleans her hands beautifully.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 19.

A man by the name of John S. Randle, residing near Hamburg, cut his wife's throat last night, in a fit of delirium tremens. The woman died instantly. Randle then cut his throat, and is not expected to survive.

The amount expended by American travelers in Europe is estimated at $10,000,000 annually.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 29, 1857.

☞ Owing to a concatenation of cross cut circumstances, we are a little behind time this week. As we do not often sin after this fashion, we can confidently ask the indulgence of our readers.

☞ Law is one of the necessary evils of life, and as we may not have an opportunity right soon of administering another dose to our readers, we have piled it on pretty thick this week. Next week we shall spread a little, and furnish something more digestible.

☞ A correspondent in Henderson county writes: "I see that many of the papers are discussing the chances of various gentlemen for the next gubernatorial nomination. Why do we not hear from you on the subject?"—The simple reason, friend M., is that we hate to shoot before we see anything to hit. In due time we shall say what we have to say on the subject. The State is thoroughly Democratic, and we expect to contribute our mite towards keeping it so. Union, harmony and JUSTICE will insure the permanency of our principles. Enough for the present.

☞ We have been luxuriating for some time on Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup, our esteemed friend, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, having sent us five gallons. It is a delicious article, and richly repays cultivation. Dr. Hardy made over a hundred gallons from Cane grown on a quarter of an acre of Swannanoa bottom land.

☞ The Keowee Courier is informed by Mr. Collyer, one of the contractors, that the Tunnel on the line of the Rabun Gap Rail Road will most probably be completed in the year 1860. It is, we believe, one mile and a half in length, and is regarded by the friends of the Road as a great *bore*.

☞ The first number of the "Southern Citizen" is on our table. The "Citizen" is published at Knoxville, by John Mitchel, Esq., the Irish Patriot Exile, and Hon. W. G. Swan. They are gentlemen of decided ability, and true as steel to the South. We wish them the most abundant success.

☞ The few Banks reported last week as holding out and determined to pay specie to the bitter end, have thought better of it and concluded to fall into ranks. So that now, for one time at least, they are nearly all in the same condition, and of the same mind.—Since our last report, the three old Banks in Tennessee, viz: the State, the Union, and the Planters, have suspended.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democrats carried Pennsylvania in the late State elections by a majority of about thirty thousand. The old "Keystone," the home of Buchanan, stands firmly by the Union and the Constitution.

HOGS.—The Louisville Courier of last week says: "As was stated in the Courier yesterday, the market for hogs for packing is flat, with no buyers at any price, with, in fact, no price offered. Those who contracted some time ago, will lose heavily, as contracts for over 25,000 hogs were made by one or two packers here at six and a quarter and six and a half cents."

☞ The North Carolina Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, meets in Charlotte on the 25th of November.

The 28th annual session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina commences in Hertford on the 4th of November.

☞ At the State Fair at Raleigh last week a sheep with six feet and legs was exhibited. We didn't see it, but the reporter for the Register says he did.

☞ The local correspondent of the Washington "States" says that "financial embarrassments are not likely to be confined to the U. States. Great Britain, France and Austria already experience them, to a great extent.—Money was, at the last accounts, becoming scarce in England, and the state of things in India and in the United States was likely to produce a very serious depression in trade."

NEGROES COMING DOWN.—The derangement in financial affairs has caused a heavy depreciation in the price of negroes of all grades at Richmond, the great slave mart of the Union. There is very little doing in this line of trade.

☞ The State Bank of North Carolina has suspended. We will pay a premium of two per cent. for its bills, in liquidation of debts due us.

State Fair.

Speaking of the late State Fair, the Raleigh Standard says: "On Thursday the assemblage present numbered not less than five thousand, and some think it reached seven to eight thousand. The Address of the speaker for the occasion, John L. Bridgers, Esq., of Edgecombe, was delivered on Thursday. It was able and eminently practical. Mr. Bridgers is himself a practical and scientific farmer, and was therefore well qualified to speak, as he did speak, upon the details of farming and the best modes of improving soils and of preserving their fertility. His Address was listened to with interest and attention by the large audience in attendance, and we have no doubt that it will be productive of much good.

In some departments of the Fair the exhibition was not so full as on former occasions, but in others it was all that could have been desired. The stock of cattle and the horses excelled those of all former exhibitions; and Farmer's Hall was well filled with the varied productions of the earth. In a word, *the Fair was successful*—was fully up, in nearly all respects, to the most sanguine expectations."

QUEER DECISION.—The Knoxville Register of the 15th instant says:—"We understand that the Supreme Court, now in session in this city, decided the other day, that betting on an election held out of the State, is not indictable in Tennessee. Betting on the result of an election held in Kentucky, for instance, is not an offence against the laws of Tennessee."

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The Mississippian of Oct. 14th, says: "The returns come in gloriously. The true Democracy of Mississippi have again put to route the cohorts of Samuel, and vindicated, at the ballot box, their time honored principles—electing their entire State ticket by increased majorities—carrying their entire Congressional ticket—and an overwhelming majority in the Legislature."

☞ Judge Potter is lying dangerously ill at Edenton. Not expected to recover.

Bank of Charlotte.

We learn from the Charlotte Democrat, that J. J. Blackwood, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Bank of Hamburg, S. C., has been elected President of the Bank of Charlotte, in place of S. P. Alexander, Esq., resigned.

Mormon Outrages.

A letter has been received at Washington City from W. P. Landon, one of the clerks whom the late Surveyor General Burr left in charge of the office, when he, for his own safety, left the Territory of Utah last spring. He was, on the 18th September, at Placerville, Cal. In giving an account of his escape from Salt Lake City, he says that while engaged in conversation with a party of emigrants, he was assaulted by a gang of Mormons, led on by a fellow named Dick Pettit, and a ruffian associate, who, without cause, severely beat him with stones and clubs. He was scarcely able to reach home in consequence of his wounds. The same afternoon they attacked the Deputy Surveyor, Mogs, by stoning him.

Landon was driven from home at night, leaving his wife and child at Salt Lake City. After adroitly eluding his armed pursuers, he reached Placerville in the most distressing condition. He says he met on the road, the Indian, Peter, who used frequently to visit the Surveyor General's office. Peter informed him that Brigham Young had sent him out to get horses and carbines. The Indian spared his life, because he had, on several occasions, given him red paint. Landon had not long parted from him, before the Indian shot a man with four balls.

Another Clerk, Mr. Wilson, in the Surveyor General's office, was also attacked by the Mormons; they roughly seized him, tearing him away from his family. They commanded him to "come along and make no fuss," or they would "d—d soon show him what they were going to do with him."

Mr. Landon concludes, by saying, that all the Mormons have left Placerville and Carson valley, for the purpose of defending "Zion."

Mr. Landon's letter thrills with interest.—It will be laid before the Government.

SINGULAR CASE.—A few months since the partner of a commercial house in New York was taken to a lunatic asylum, utterly deranged, as was said, by his unparalelled prosperity in business. During the year previous his firm had cleared $1,300,000. He died in the asylum, and his own estate was valued at $2,500,000, all invested in the concern of which he was a partner. The firm itself failed the other day, and is now utterly insolvent. One item of the assets of the deceased's estate was a thousand shares of Illinois Central Railroad stock, which was selling at the time of his decease, at $140 a share, and which was worth, after paying up the instalments, $800,000. The same property sold the other day at public sale for $50,000.—All this occurred within eighteen months—the prosperity, the insanity, the decease and the insolvency.

During September $20,000 in gold and $150,000 in silver were coined at the New Orleans mint.

It is stated that goods to the amount of many millions of dollars, now warehoused in the U. States, will be reshipped to Europe.

ATTEMPT TO GAG THE PRESS.—It has been but a few weeks since our office was invaded and partially destroyed by a number of Know Nothing bullies. This morning Chief Marshal Herring made his appearance, and, we understand, indulged in the most excited language, accompanied with threats of personal violence, towards one of our reporters, telling him that if he dared to publish any lies about him, he (the said Marshal Herring) "would pick him up and dash his brains out upon the pavement." This is Mayor Swann's chief conservator of the peace—a man entrusted with the protection of the lives and properte of the citizens of Baltimore. What protection can the opponents of this Know Nothing party expect, when the very head of the police—the most decent man in that body—thus publicly threatens to take the law in his own hands, and by brute force punish those who dare to tell what is doing in this mob ruled city?—We tell Chief Marshal Herring that we shall continue to speak the truth about him and his masters, regardless of the anger or the threats of either or both.—*Baltimore Republican, Saturday evening.*

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the Chapel Hill Gazette that the Trustees of the University of North Carolina have determined to make no permanent appointment of a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Mitchell, until the annual meeting of the Board in December. The Gazette says "this course is evidently proper. There is no Professorship in the Institution for which so few of our learned men are qualified, and the number is still smaller of those who can succeed to the chair of the late incumbent, and maintain its reputation. There should be no unnecessary haste, therefore, in deciding upon the merits of applicants. Gentlemen desirous of presenting their claims for consideration, may forward testimonials without delay to His Excellency Gov. Bragg, President of the Board of Trustees at Raleigh, or to Hon. D. L. Swain, President of the University at Chapel Hill."

A RAT STORY.—On Wednesday, the bark Fleet Eagle, recently arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, was smoked out, after which no less than 560 dead rats were found in various parts of the vessel. When gathered together they completely filled a pork barrel. Sausage dealers will please take notice.—*Boston Ledger.*

SYRACUSE, October 18.

A terrible accident occurred on the Central Railroad last evening about 8 o'clock, near Beaver Meadow Brook, six miles west of this city.

The accident was caused by the washing away of about eighty feet of the embankment. The mail train, consisting of one baggage car, a mail car and four passengers cars, were all excepting the last car, thrown down an embankment of twenty feet.

There was about sixty passengers aboard the cars.

One passenger, Miss Brown, of Toronto, was drowned.

Mr. Bronson, of New Britain, Conn., had his bowels torn out, and died to day at the Globe Hotel.

About twenty of the passengers were injured, six of them seriously.

The locomotive is a perfect wreck.

The mail car was burned, as also all the mail bags, save one, which was saved by Mr. McMasters, the mail agent, who came to his senses only in time to save himself.

☞ Do any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.—Sept. 17.

Read! Read!! ye Afflicted, Read!!!—H. T. Helmbold offers to the afflicted his Genuine Preparation, Fluid Extract Buchu, which has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all other similar remedies. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." Sept. 17.

DIED,

On the 21st instant, at the residence of his son, Mr. B. S. Gash, Mr. JOHN GASH, in the 89th year of his age.

Mr. Gash was one of the eldest as well as one of the best citizens of Buncombe county. As guileless as a child, while possessing all those sterling qualities of candor, frankness, and integrity, which characterize manhood in its highest perfection, he was a man to win the regard and affection of all who knew him.

For a great number of years he was an humble and devout christian. In his religion, as in every thing else, he shunned rather than courted observation. Meekly, unassumingly, faithfully, he discharged his duties to God and man, and in a good old age, with his work done, and well done, he is called to his reward. "How blest the righteous when he dies."

***Herald of Truth please copy.

FOR SALE.

45 Sacks Superfine Tennessee FLOUR, from new Wheat, at SMITH & CHAPMAN'S.
October 29, 1857.

FOR SALE.

A good second hand Stove. Cheap. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

JUST AT HAND.

A fresh stock of Fish, Figs and Family Fixings generally; Cheese, Candies, Crackers and Candles; Raisins, Almonds, and all sorts of good things, "too numerous to mention." Don't delay calling—I can't keep them.
Remember the place, DOYLE'S.
Oct. 15.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a **MARBLE YARD** in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.
CHALMERS & ALLEN.
October 29th, 1857. 3m

ALL MATERIALS

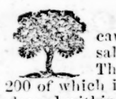
For making Rorabaek's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

VALUABLE FARM

IN THE VALLEY OF THE
FRENCH BROAD,
Henderson County, FOR SALE.



HAVING more LAND than I can conveniently cultivate, I offer for sale my Farm known as "Montford." The tract contains about 500 acres—200 of which is the first quality River Bottom, cleared within the last three years and thoroughly drained by covered ditches. A portion of it is in meadow.

This Farm is situated just above Cathey's Creek, and is in the immediate neighborhood of the Johnston settlement. A comfortable dwelling and all necessary buildings on the place. A Church, School, and Post Office have recently been established in the immediate vicinity.

For terms, apply to R. W. HUME,
Dunn's Rock P O., Henderson co., N. C.,
Or to Hon. T. L. Clingman or Hon. David Coleman, Asheville.
October 15, 1857. 4w

U. S. MAIL LINE,

From Asheville to Salisbury.

THIS Line is now stocked with fresh and good Horses, new Coaches, and steady, sober and experienced Drivers. It is 20 miles the nearest route to Salisbury, and points east; and it is also cheaper than any other.

Over 100 miles of the line is stocked with the most comfortable and splendid

14 Passenger Coaches

in the Southern country. Give this route a trial, and if satisfaction is not given, the money will in every instance be refunded.

Leaves Asheville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, a. m.
Office at Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.
C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*
October 8, 1857. 3m

Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA.

THE Twenty-Sixth Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on MONDAY, the 23 November next.

Emeritus Professor Anatomy, G. M. NEWTON, M. D
Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL M. D.
Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, L. D. FORD, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence, I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, ALEX. MEANS, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, ROBT. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.
Clinical Lectures will be delivered in the City Hospital and at the Jackson-street Hospital.
Fee for whole Course, $105.
Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once,) $5.
For further particulars, apply to any member of the Faculty, or to I. P. GARVIN,
Augusta, Oct. 1, 1857.] Dean.

BUNCOMBE HOUSE.

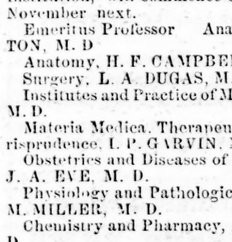
(Formerly ASHVILLE HOTEL.)

D. C. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

HAVING recently refitted and refurnished the above HOUSE the undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call.

Hoping that he may merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage, he can only promise to use his best efforts to render his guests comfortable. D. C. TAYLOR.
Asheville, October 1, 1857.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.



ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

Children's, Boys and Youth's

READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

CITY OF MOREHEAD!

Great Sale of Lots!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF November next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albermarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sounds on the north, whilst Bozue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commence of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Rail road, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entire depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water: its climate is salubrious; its sea breeze and sea bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

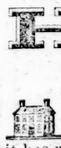
It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepperd's Point Land Co.
August 27, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)

HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.



THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

Arthur's
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans.
For Sale by
SMITH & CHAPMAN.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture elegant, brilliant; French Cambries of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets: Mantillas: Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2 50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a **SOUTHERN** market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.
4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *a la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of **GOODS,** embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
March 26, 1857.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed, and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.
Asheville, July 2, 1857.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.

We would call particular attention to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Hats,
Broad Cloths, English and *French Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,*

And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a

Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment, together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 10, 1857.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN,** Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware. H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Aug. 21.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business. mar26.1857

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ **$100** ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwall, Morgonton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.
Cures Guaranticd.
June 4, 1857. y1

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO
May 1, 1856. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,
Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5 1857.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D Rankin & Co., in the name of GAINES, DEAVER & CO., where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M ISRAEL*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel where I will be pleased to see them and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co 's.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS

FOR

1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

No. 258 Baltimore Street,

Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

258 *Baltimore Street.*

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

TO TRAVELERS.

Accommodation Hacks.

THE UNDERsigned are prepared to convey passengers from Asheville to any point at short notice and on reasonable terms. With new and comfortable

HACKS,

well trained HORSES, and careful and accommodating DRIVERS, we hope to merit and receive a libe al share of public patronage.

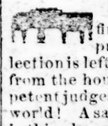
Having leased for a term of years the commodious and well arranged Stables attached to the Eagle Hotel, they are prepared to board any number of horses, by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

J. F. SULLIVAN & CO.

Asheville June 25, 1857.

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College,)



Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices*. If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's, in this place. For further information apply to Prof. J Hildebrand {Asheville, Sept. 3, 1857.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties on the 1st January, 1857. W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co. will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newberu.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2 500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1858.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12 571y

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

---

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles*, from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 9, 1857.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

Butter, Chickens, Eggs.

I will pay the highest price in cash, for all the good Butter, Chickens and Eggs that may be delivered at the College Boarding House.

Asheville, Sept. 24. J. L. CRUMLEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

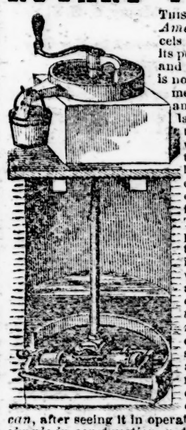
Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.

" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

ONE DOLLAR

WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely: Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 215 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. Summey would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ICE to those wishing it at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

June 11, 1857. tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.

Counsellor at Law.

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